The Pyongyang Times

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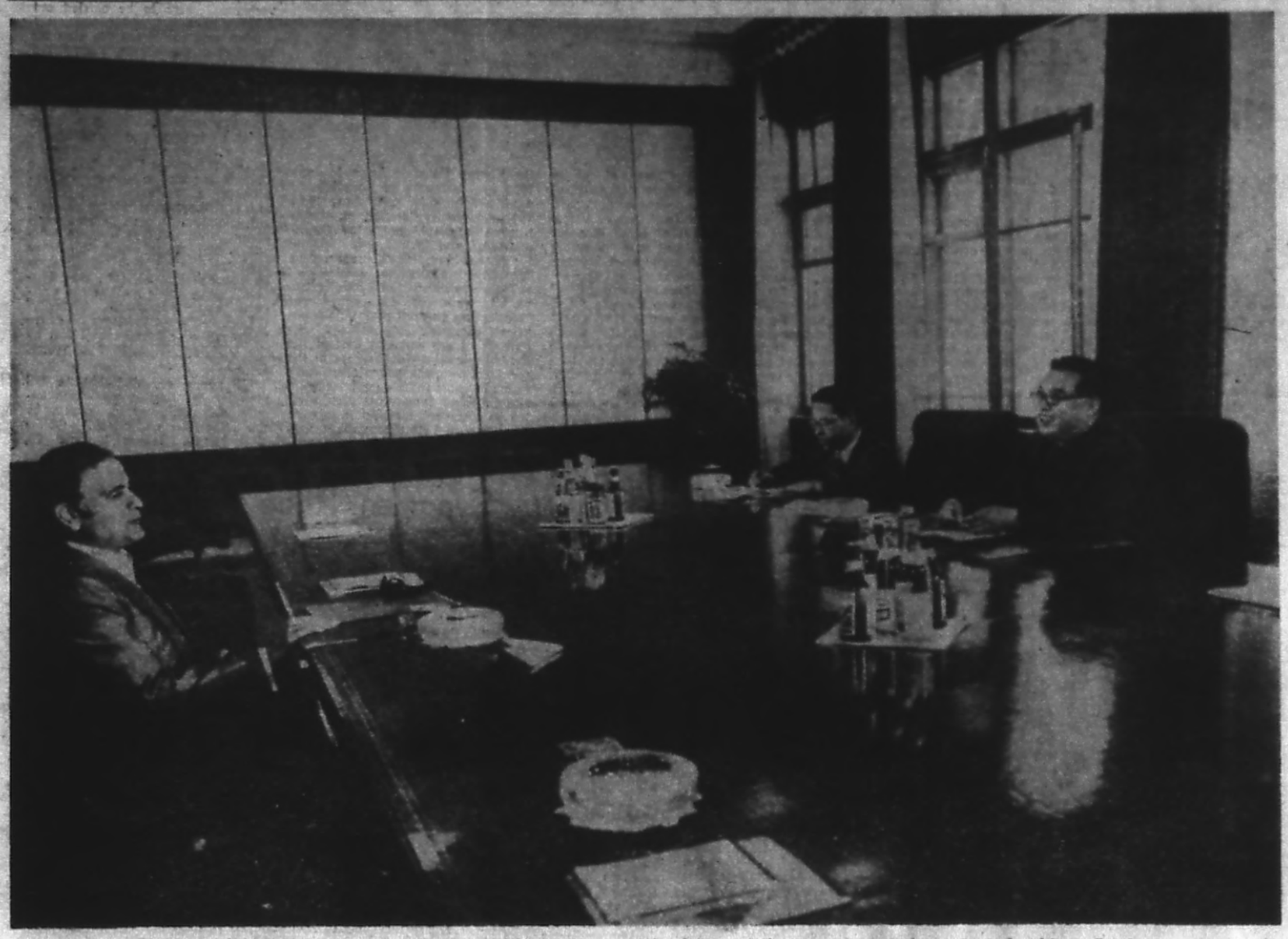

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the special adviser of the Emperor of the Central African Empire

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Receives Foreign Guests

Special Adviser of Emperor of Central African Empire

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 25 received Ali Mohamed Hijazi, Special Adviser of the Emperor of the Central African Empire.

Comrade Ho Dam was on hand.

On the occasion the guest conveyed with profound respect a personal letter of His Excellency Bokassa the First, Emperor of the Central African Empire, to the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation of Bulgarian Women

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 23 received a delegation of Bulgarian women on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were members of the delegation headed by Elena Lagadinova, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Committee.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union Kim Song Ae and personage concerned Li Su Wol were present there.

Hristo Kelchev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country, and his wife were also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He posed for a photograph with them.

Delegation of SAR Bar Association

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 23 received a delegation of the Bar Association of the Syrian Arab Republic on a visit to our country.

Present there were members of the delegation headed by Midani Juher, Vice-Chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Chairman of the Bar Association of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Personage concerned Pak Yong Si was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He posed for a photograph with them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Samora Moises Machel**, President of the CC of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the FRELIMO and the 2nd anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the PRM.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Didier Ratsiraka**, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **France Albert Rene**, President of the Republic of Seychelles, on the first anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Seychelles and the founding of the Republic of Seychelles.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Abdul Fattah Ismail**, Secretary-General of the CC of the Unified National Front Political Organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Comrade **Salem Robaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY; and Comrade **Ali Nasser Mohamed**, Prime Minister of the PDRY, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the corrective measure of the PDRY.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the national holiday of the Cameroon people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Albert Rene**, President of the Republic of Seychelles, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his establishment of new political power and assumption of office as RS President.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohamed Anwar el-Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people.

Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published in Foreign Countries

Recently collections of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were brought out in many countries on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

The collection of his immortal classic works **"For the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country"** was put out by the Colombian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the "Rosinante" Publishing House in Venezuela, the collection **"The Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry It Forward"** was issued by the "Rosinante" Publishing House in Venezuela and the "Alfred Eibel" Publishing House in France and it came off the press in Spain and Ecuador.

The collection **"Duties of Literature and Arts in Our Revolution"** was published by the "Editori Liuniti" Publishing House in Italy and the collection **"On Juche in Our Revolution"** (Vol. I) was issued in Norway.

The collection **"The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times"** came off the press in the Cameroon and the collection **"Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists"** in Nepal.

The great leader's immortal classic work **"On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea"** was recently put out as a pamphlet in Sao Tome and Principe.

Carried with due respect in the collections and pamphlets are portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The collection of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung **"On the Socialist Rural Question"** was published in Madagascar of late.

Printed in place of honour of the book is a picture showing the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on a co-op field visited by a bumper crop.

Written on the inside cover of the book is the words "On the occasion of the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung".

The book contains 12 immortal classic works of the great leader including **"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"**, **"For Correct Management of the Socialist Agriculture"** and **"On Speeding Up Construction of Socialism in the Countryside and Solidly Developing the Counties"**.

(KCNA)

On the occasion of the month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea, our public organizations issued in joint name an appeal to the world's peace-loving people on June 24. The appeal reads as follows:

Appeal to the World's Peace-loving People

On the Occasion of the Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea

We, together with the world's peace-loving people, are entering into the month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea at a time when the international solidarity movement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is growing in strength.

It is 24 years since the fire ceased in Korea. But the armistice has not yet been turned into a durable peace, tension still persists and the country is yet to be reunified.

This is because of the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of our country.

The chief outside force standing in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the US troops occupying south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by US troops led to the division of our country and nation into the north and south and US interference in our internal affairs and its war policy obstruct the reunification of our country.

From the very day of its occupation of south Korea, the United States had made preparations for aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia, which culminated in its unleashing a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by instigating the south Korean puppet clique on June 25, 1950.

Even after the war came to an end in Korea, the United States has never ceased acts of military provocation against the northern half of our Republic, while pushing forward preparations for a new war.

Johnson caused the "Pueblo" incident, Nixon the "EC-121" incident and Ford the "Panmunjom incident", bringing the situation to the brink of war.

After the "Panmunjom incident" last year the US military authorities have regularly flown B-52" strategic bombers based at Guam on the Pacific and at Okinawa of Japan to south Korea to carry out bombing exercises and have sent "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the air above the northern half of our Republic for espionage activities.

Beginning with this year, not only the US troops occupying south Korea and the south Korean puppet army, but also the Okinawa-based US forces have been mobilised in a series of large-scale "joint military manoeuvres", "attacking exercises" and "joint landing exercises" under simulated conditions of their aggression on the northern half of our Republic.

These noisy military exercises big in scale on the part of the United States suggest that it has not yet given up its wild ambition of aggression on Korea.

The US forces' occupation of south Korea is the very cause of the sufferings of national split forced upon the Korean people and the danger of war ever present in Korea.

From the first days of the partition of the country by outside forces, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have consistently made every sincere effort possible to solve the question of Korean reunification in a peaceful way by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without the interference of any outside force.

If the danger of war is to be removed from Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification be achieved, all the foreign troops present in south Korea must be withdrawn.

The United States seeks to permanently occupy south Korea with noisy cries over the fictitious "threat of southward aggression".

South Korea has nothing to do with the security of the United States and there is no ground for it to station its troops in south Korea against the will of the Korean people.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea, it should respond to the proposal of the DPRK for signing a peace agreement. The DPRK Government proposed a peace agreement stipulating that the two parties shall pledge not to attack the other side and shall stop arms reinforcement and arms race, all the foreign troops present in south Korea under the cloak of the "UN forces" shall be withdrawn and Korea shall not become a military or an operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of foreign troops.

If a peace agreement is signed between the DPRK and the United States, it will create the possibility of easing tension between the north and the south of Korea and solving the question of the country's reunification in a peaceful way by the efforts of Koreans themselves through negotiation.

The US authorities refuse to accept our just proposal and are transferring larger quantities of modern weapons and military equipment to the south Korean puppets under the pretext of maintaining a "military equilibrium".

All the acts committed by the United States in Korea encourage the south Korean authorities to further intensify their war preparations and fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

The United States must withdraw its troops and weapons of destruction including nuclear arms from south Korea without delay and no more encourage the south Korean puppet clique which is running about with bloodshot eyes in the war provocation manoeuvres and human rights suppression.

Today when the world's peace-loving people are demanding in one voice the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is persistently opposing it and working with extra zeal to reinforce the puppet army forces and hasten war preparations.

The policy of war pursued in south Korea under the slogan of anti-communism leads the fascist terror rule to its peak.

The south Korean authorities savagely trample underfoot even the elementary democratic rights of the people and refer to a murderous trial anyone who calls for peaceful reunification.

South Korean society must be democratized, if all the tragedies in south Korea and the misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people are to be brought to an end.

The withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the democratisation of south Korean society are the indispensable requisites to ending the division of Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

If US troops' occupation of south Korea is allowed and the fascist acts and war manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are left alone, the division of Korea cannot be brought to an end and the danger of war cannot be dispelled in Korea.

Korea is one and so is the Korean nation. Neither of them can be split into two.

The entire Korean people of the north and south are struggling staunchly for the realisation of the country's reunification with ardent desire for it.

Keenly feeling the pain of division of the nation, we strongly demand that all the US troops occupying south Korea must be withdrawn at an early date in line with the UN resolution and that an immediate end be put to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean puppets and their "two Koreas" plot, the violation of human rights of the south Korean people and fascist suppression of them.

The joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in January put forward a four-point national salvation proposal for realizing a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic, democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification, easing the tension between the north and the south and removing the danger of a nuclear war, eliminating the source of discord within the nation and creating an atmosphere of great national unity, and convening a north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south to have consultation about the above-mentioned questions.

This proposal is a most fair and reasonable national salvation proposal which is acceptable to anyone who truly wants the peaceful reunification of Korea. This national salvation proposal of ours enjoys the unanimous support not only of the Korean people but also of unbiased public opinion of the world.

We hold that this national salvation proposal should be brought to realisation at an early date for the acceleration of national reunification.

We earnestly call upon the governments of all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle to terminate the interference of outside forces and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

When the political parties, public organisations and peoples of the socialist countries, the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the progressive countries in Europe and all the peace-loving countries of the world, international organisations and international democratic bodies more vigorously wage a broad solidarity movement strongly demanding the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea, pungently denouncing the criminal war policy of the United States and the south Korean puppets and their splitting manoeuvres and supporting the reunification of Korea, more favourable conditions will be created for preventing a war in Korea and achieving her peaceful reunification.

The Korean people will frustrate a "two Koreas" scheme and war moves of the splittists within and without and surely achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the positive support and encouragement of the justice- and peace-loving peoples of all countries of the world.

Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland
Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland
General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
Korean Democratic Women's Union
General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea
Korean Christians Federation
Korean Buddhists Federation
Korean Journalists Union
Korean Democratic Lawyers Association
Korean Students Committee
Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World's People
Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity
Korean National Peace Committee

Pyongyang, June 24, 1977

U S IMPERIALISM — PROVOKER OF KOREAN WAR

On the occasion of the month of the anti-US joint struggle, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public the following memorandum exposing the past crimes committed by the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys in unleashing a war in Korea on June 25, 1950.

MEMORANDUM
of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK

Twenty-seven years have passed since the outbreak of the Korean war.

The Korean war was a hard-fought war, a parallel of which can hardly be seen in the world history of wars.

The Korean war which brought immeasurably great losses, human and material, to the Korean people had been prepared in a planned way by the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

In particular, those who triggered off the Korean war had scrupulously woven all intrigues to lay the blame for the provocation of the war at the door of another.

But the truth of the provocation of the war could not be covered up and its background was brought to full light by undeniable material evidences.

On the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of the anti-US joint struggle, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this memorandum, considering it necessary to expose once again the past crimes committed by the provokers of the Korean war.

The United States Chose Korea as a Forward Base for Its World Domination

After World War II the United States defined world domination as the general direction of its foreign policy and went over to an active offensive to check the growth of the forces of socialism and national liberation and "disunite and vanquish" them.

The US "doctrine of world domination" was formulated in the "Union Message" of President Truman submitted to Congress.

In the "Union Message" presented to Congress on December 19, 1945, Truman said that "we must realize that the victory we gained has imposed on the American people a heavy responsibility of leading the world in the future whether we want it or not." In a speech made at Fort Benning on January 10, 1950, he said that "we needed two wars and a period of 30 years until we realized" that the United States "holds a leading position in the world" and added: "Today we want to maintain this dominating position."

The United States had attached the greatest importance to Asia in implementing its policy of world domination.

In his letter sent to US Senator Joseph Martin in March 1951, MacArthur said that "the future of Europe depends on the outcome of the fight with communism in Asia" and "this area with a population of 800 million will decide the advance of the world history in 1,000 years to come."

Asia was the main target of aggression in the US policy of world domination and Korea was the first target of Asian aggression for her military and geographical location and her political and economic factor.

Taking into consideration the military strategic importance of the location of Korea, MacArthur said that if Japan is "a future springboard," "Korea suits a plan for a bridge leading to the continent." (Israel Epstein, "The Unfinished Revolution in China", p. 421.)

MacArthur also said that "by conquering all of Korea we can cut into pieces the one and only supply line connecting Soviet Siberia and south..., and control the whole area between Vladivostok and Singapore. Nothing would then be beyond the reach of our power." (Hershel Meyer, "Modern History of the United States", p. 148.)

Hershel Meyer, an American, wrote in the book "Modern History of the United States" that the "advice" of MacArthur who made up his mind to become the "sovereign of the Far East" "was decisive not only for the group for Asia first policy but also for our highest financial world".

The view of the US ruling circles on the political importance of Korea was clearly revealed in the letter sent to Truman by Edwin Pauley, special envoy of Truman on reparations, giving a summary of his "views, conclusions and counsels on the Korean situation".

He wrote: "Frankly, I am greatly concerned with our position in Korea. It is an ideological battleground upon which our entire success in Asia may depend.

"In other words, I think it is here where a test will be made of whether democracy can be adapted to meet the challenge of defeated feudalism or whether communism will become stronger." (Truman, "Memoirs," Vol. I, Tokyo, p. 224.)

On the other hand, the US ruling circles sought a way out of the catastrophic postwar economic crisis in the Korean war.

In January 1952 the defeated General Van Fleet said: "Korea was a blessing. There had to be a Korea here or somewhere else in the world." (The US 8th Army Command, "UP", "New York Journal American", January 19, 1952.)

The US publications congratulated the financial magnates, saying "the Korean enterprise revived the economy" and "the Korean outbreak chased the ghost of depression that had been haunting business in the US since the end of World War II." (Hershel Meyer, "Modern History of the United States," p. 179.)

As can be seen above, after World War II the US ruling circles, in accordance with their strategy of world domination, chose Korea as "the only, secure point connecting the US military apparatus and the mainland of Asia", "an ideological battleground," "a testing ground" for a life-and-death struggle for world domination and the only way out of the postwar economic crisis.

In pursuance of this strategic aim, the US ruling circles started weaving plots immediately after the war to provoke a war in Korea.

In this connection Hershel Meyer, in his book "Modern History of the United States", wrote that "virtually, the war made by Wall Street against the Korean people began in September 1945, almost at the time when its generals set foot on south Korea." (Hershel Meyer, "Modern History of the United States", p. 148.)

The French paper "Combat" wrote that "now putting all the facts together, it may be concluded that the United States had prepared for this war (Korean war—quoter) already since immediately after the end of World War II." ("Combat," July 29, 1953.)

Frantic "Northern Expedition" Racket and Completion of "Plan for Northern Expedition"

As the puppet army was expanded on a large scale and the modernization of its equipment stepped up in south Korea under the manipulation of the US ruling circles who directed the spearhead of aggression to Korea, the south Korean rulers more frantically kicked up the "northern expedition" racket, gabbling that the northern half of the Republic must be occupied by force of arms.

Former south Korean puppet President Syngman Rhee started crying for "northern expedition" in December 1946, saying that "...the United States is our friend.... We must fight those who are not our friends. When time comes, I will give you an order. Therefore, you must be prepared to shed blood."

In his "talk" with reporters on January 21, 1949, Syngman Rhee said he hoped that his "government army" would march into the north. On February 7 that year he raved at the "national assembly" that if they fail to annex north Korea with the help of the "UN Commission on Korea," the "ROK army" should "march into north Korea".

Syngman Rhee's powder-reeking clamour about "northern expedition" turned into a chorus of all the south Korean rulers.

Foreign Minister Chang Taek Sang prattled that "the south Korean government will take military action without hesitation... to restore the 'lost territory'." (Seoul, "UP", December 18, 1948. George McCune "Korea Today," p. 267.)

Referring to the task of the puppet army for 1949, Chae Byong Dok, chief of the general staff of the puppet army, blared out: "In the new year we should take practical deeds to restore the lost territory and unify the homeland." ("Hapdong Tongsin," Seoul, December 31, 1948.)

On March 9, 1949, Yun Chi Yong, Minister of Interior, said in his speech at an open meeting that "the only way to unify north and south Korea is for the Republic of Korea to recover the lost territory, north Korea, by force." And he openly disclosed that his group regarded the "march-north unification" as one and the only way of reunification and had the intention to realize it. (David Conde, "The History of Korean War," Vol. I, p. 93.)

Syngman Rhee gave the following instructions to his "special envoy" Cho Byong Ok in his confidential letter to the latter dated April 10, 1949:

"...You should have open-hearted discussions on this matter with the United Nations and the leading officials of the USA in top secret, I think. Tell them most confidentially our plan for the unification. Truth to tell, we are prepared in all aspects, except one thing, for achieving unification even at this moment. That one thing is weapons and ammunitions which we are short of.... We must prepare enough military forces to advance into north Korea... push the iron curtain from the 38th parallel up to the Amnokgang River and check the invasion from outside there."

On July 17, 1949, Defence Minister Sin Song Mo said at a demonstration training of the Inchon municipal unit of the "Taehan Young Men's Association" that "our ROK army is waiting only for the presidential order and it has the confidence and capacity to completely capture even Pyongyang and Wonsan in the north in a single day at any time if an order comes to do so." In his official "speech" during the visit of Smith, US Republican Senator, to Seoul, he said, quoting Churchill: "Give us the tools and we will do the job." By this he told his US masters that his clique would charge at Washington's bidding into the northern half of the Republic at any time, if only they gave it a sufficient amount of weapons. ("Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 67.)

On September 30, 1949, Syngman Rhee, in his letter to his American political adviser Oliver, said: "I have received your letters.... I feel strongly that now is the most psychological moment when we should take an offensive step.

...It is my certainty that we can settle this question within a reasonable short time if we are only allowed to do it." (From the confidential documents found by the Korean People's Army in the secret archives of the office of Syngman Rhee when Seoul was liberated)

Early in October, 1949, Syngman Rhee again boasted in his interview with Joseph Johnson, Vice-President of the "UP", that "it would be possible to take Pyongyang in three days". ("Seoul Sinmun," October 8, 1949.) At a "press conference" held on a US battleship anchored at the sea off Inchon on October 21 of the same year he said that Korea had to be unified by force and stated: "Our units have got ready to march into north Korea." ("New York Herald Tribune," November 21, 1950.)

Amid the cries for "north-bound expedition" the drawing of a "plan" for it by the United States and traitor Syngman Rhee went into a full-fledged stage in late spring of 1949.

One day in May, 1949, Muccio summoned Defence Minister Sin Song Mo and Minister of Interior Kim Hyo Sok to his office and told them: "We have already decided to mop up north Korea in July or in August. The United States stands behind you, and have confidence just in us and faithfully carry out what we advise and instruct you. Might decides everything. The American might alone can do it. The time of their settlement must come as quickly as possible. You must fully understand this situation as well as our plans, and get yourselves fully ready and strive for the earliest general assault upon the north of the 38th parallel." (Testimony of Kim Hyo Sok, former south Korean "Minister of Interior", on September 26, 1950. "Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 113.)

In a confidential letter dated June 18, 1949 to Syngman Rhee, Yun Byong Gu, his "adviser on foreign affairs," said as follows:

"I just returned from the American embassy where I had a very cordial conversation with Mr. John Muccio (the then US Ambassador to Seoul)... about US aid with air and ocean fleets in case we have to fight.

"On the matter of aid to be given us with US air and ocean fleets in case we have to fight the north, Mr. Muccio said he would do the cultivation work for the matter with his government so that things shall be ready in case we need." (From the confidential documents found by the Korean People's Army in the secret archives of the office of Syngman Rhee when Seoul was liberated)

Kim Hyo Sok, who frequented the American embassy at the call of Muccio and received directly from him instructions concerning preparations for "northward expedition," testified on September 26, 1950 that the military action plan of the "ROK army" for "northward expedition" was mapped out by Roberts, head of the US military advisory group, and that Kim Sok Won, commander of the first division of the puppet army, and Ho Jong, Minister of Transport, cooperated in that work. ("Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 116.)

According to Roberts' military action plan for "northward expedition," operations were to begin on the western and eastern fronts simultaneously in July and August, and the first division of the puppet army that would operate on the western front was to bear the brunt of battle.

In this context Kim Hyo Sok testified: "As for the contents of the so-called north-bound expedition plan to be put into execution in July and August 1949, the first division was to become the main force under the direct command of Roberts and be reinforced as strong as an army corps.... Kim Sok Won was to assume the direct responsibility for these operations under the command of Roberts.... Full-scale attack was to be mounted on the western front, and the eastern front was only to provide cover for this attack.

It was their plan to start attack from Kaesong and take Kumgyo and to launch attack from Ongjin and take Haeju and, if things went smoothly, to occupy even Pyongyang" ("Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists", Pyongyang, pp. 115-116.)

Kim Hyo Sok's testimony about their military action plan for "northward expedition" was irrefutably proved by the map of military operations for "northward expedition" which the Korean People's Army captured in the puppet army headquarters when it liberated Seoul on June 28, 1950.

According to the lines and arrows on the map which was published by the US Army Map Service in 1945 on the one-one million scale, the two army corps, ten divisions, of the puppet army were to be deployed along the 38th parallel for their projected "northward expedition". The first army corps was to commence military action from the line between Korangpo northeast of Kaesong and the west coast and, at the same time, the second army corps was to go into action from the line between Korangpo and the east coast.

The military action plan for "northward expedition" mapped out by Roberts can be generally outlined as follows: The puppet army would be divided into two army corps. The main target of blow was set on the western front in the direction of Kumgyo, Sariwon and Pyongyang. On the eastern front the action for "northward expedition" would be directed to Ryonchon and Wonsan. In this course they would cooperate with other units which would land at Hanchon and Hanam-ri, and march on to take Pyongyang at a blow and, further, occupy the rest of the northern half of the Republic.

Armed Invasions along the 38th Parallel and Amendment of War Plan

After completing the "plan for northward expedition", the US military clique drove the Syngman Rhee puppet army and police into a ceaseless armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic.

The armed invasion by the Syngman Rhee puppet army along the 38th parallel was a "testing war" mainly to confirm whether the puppet army was "prepared for action" and to increase its "combat capabilities".

Kim Hyo Sok, on September 26, 1950, testified as follows:

In July 1949 Roberts told Chae Byong Dok and Kim Sok Won:

"The north-bound invasion scheduled this time will be a good guinea pig for an imminent civil war. ... A close battle will get you to have a direct touch with the enemy and acquire a living knowledge." ("Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 115.)

The armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic was incessantly perpetrated from 1947, much earlier than the outbreak of the Korean war, and it was carried on on a full scale in 1949.

In 1949 alone they committed provocations and armed attacks on 2,517 occasions.

The armed invasions which entered a full-fledged stage in 1949 were all perpetrated on Roberts' orders.

Mun Hak Bong who was advisor to the "CIC" of the US occupation army in south Korea and political advisor to puppet Syngman Rhee testified: "Roberts would instruct Chae Byong Dok to launch an intrusion into the north. And when things turned unfavourable to the south in face of the fierce counter-offensive of the north, he would immediately give an order to stop action. Any clash, however small, was organized under the personal command of the US army advisor."

Roberts himself told a meeting of divisional commanders at the south Korean puppet army staff office in October 1949: "The attacks on the area north of the 38th parallel have been and will be done on my orders."

But the armed intrusions of the south Korean puppets ended in failure, as Roberts confessed at a meeting of divisional commanders at the puppet army headquarters in October 1949 as follows: "It may be more correct to say that we have suffered a big loss than to say that we have spent a large amount of ammunitions in vain."

Roberts, who had been loudmouthed about the "mightiness" of the south Korean puppet army, eventually reported to the US Defence Department that "the ROK army can hardly be a war unit," "concluding that Syngman Rhee's army was incompetent" and the Pentagon military clique revised the original war plan after its overall reexamination.

The main point of the revised war plan was to change the date of war on the basis of more thoroughgoing preparations for it in south Korea, the United States and Japan.

In those days the United States saw it fit to start the Korean war before the latter half of 1950.

This new war plan of the United States was disclosed by Syngman Rhee.

On December 30, 1949, Syngman Rhee told a "press conference": "In the coming year we will strive as one to regain our lost territory.... We must remember however that in the new year, in accordance with the changed international situation, it is our duty to unify southern and northern Korea by our own strength." ("Who Began the Korean War?" edited by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy of the United States, Tokyo, p. 27.)

Cho Byong Ok, the then "ambassador plenipotentiary" and personal representative of Syngman Rhee in the United States, suggested what Syngman Rhee meant by "north-south reunification" when he wrote as follows in his letter to the latter:

"I am of the firm conviction that unification of Korea can be brought about only through exercise of the sovereign power of our government. Any policy of compromise or conferences is out of the question.... The cold war cannot go on indefinitely like this.... Our national preparedness in military power and economic strength is the most compelling task imposed upon our government." ("Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, pp. 77-78.)

The keynote of the revised war plan was to make the Syngman Rhee puppet army play the role of starting a civil war and then let the US forces intervene in the Korean war in full scale.

This criminal plan was disclosed by Colonel Eida, who was formerly an expert "familiar with the US plan for Korean unification" at the MacArthur's Command and served since December 1950 as a US military advisor in Iran.

At an interview with staff officers of the Iranian army, he stated that the "US plan" for Korean unification "was to occupy the territory of Korea north of the 38th parallel with Syngman Rhee's direct participation and the assistance of the US ground and naval forces."

An Indian paper reported that Colonel Eida was so "elated over his knowledge of this little-known fact that he reiterated it later when he gave a talk to the students of the military staff college of Iran." ("Crossroads," Bombey, December 22, 1950.)

The decision of the United States to go over to a direct military intervention for occupying the whole of Korea was made plain by the testimony of Kim Hyo Sok, too.

According to him, Sebald, chief of the public relations division of the MacArthur's Command, who visited Seoul in January 1950 gave to Syngman Rhee the assurances that when "the expedition against the north" was launched, American naval and air force units stationed in Japan would be sent immediately to support south Korea and as far as naval and air forces were concerned, he had nothing to worry about. ("Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, pp. 126-127.)

The main content of the revised war plan was to spread the false rumour that "the north Korean army made an armed attack" first, the moment the south Korean puppet army started a civil war, while letting the US State Department bring a complaint against the "aggression by north Korea" at the United Nations and knocking into shape "UN forces" to "legalise" the military operation of the US forces in Korea under the UN cover.

This was brought to light by Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs.

Answering questions of Senator Ferguson at the US Senate Appropriations Committee in the course of the discussion of the State Department budget on June 5, 1951, he confessed that already before the outbreak of the Korean war, the US State Department "knew in general what we (the State Department) were going to say" when it would bring that "question" to the United Nations and it "had a skeleton of a resolution." ("The Record of a Routine Hearing at the US Senate Appropriations Committee on the Budget of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Courts for 1952," p. 1,086.)

And the United States chose "the UN Commission on Korea" as the third party which would submit a situation report faked up beforehand about "aggression by north Korea" to stage a political farce for the aggression on Korea through the United Nations.

In January 1950, Roberts told ministers of the puppet government: "The northward expedition is a prearranged program. The time is not far off when we shall carry it into practice. Of course, we will first launch the attack against the north. But, to this end, we must conceive a pretext for justifying it. It would be a report of the UN Commission on Korea that would be most important in that case. This commission will, of course, submit to the United Nations a report favourable to the United States. But you must direct a big attention to this question from now and win the sympathy of the commission." ("Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 119.)

Among the secret documents obtained from the secret archives of the Syngman Rhee puppet government when Seoul was liberated by the Korean People's Army in June 1950 are "schemes of intelligence work for the year 1950" (a) and (b) prepared by "section 3, intelligence bureau of the army headquarters" and "scout unit scheme for March-May, 1950", prepared by "reconnaissance room, section 3".

These "schemes of intelligence work" were chiefly aimed at "weakening and destroying" the political, economic and military potentials of the northern half of the Republic, causing uneasiness in the minds of people by circulating false rumours for psychological warfare and creating favourable conditions for an allout military action against the northern half through a topographical reconnaissance and formation of "permanent cells." These "schemes" were to be carried out by May 1950.

Thus was completed the plan for the start of the Korean war revised by the United States.

In his confidential letter to Syngman Rhee on January 11, 1950, Chang Myon wrote that "I may give you some encouraging news which I have received confidentially from a top-level, reliable source in the Pentagon" and that "the State Department and the Pentagon are planning a firm stand with respect to the US oriental policy. In this anti-communist plan Korea will occupy an important position." He added that "there will be no delay at Pearl Harbor in installing guns on the Paekdusan", for the Truman's order "will remove the principal and important obstacle." ("Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 79.)

US papers revealed that the US plan for the Korean war "was unanimously approved in January by the Joint Chiefs of Staff." ("New York Herald Tribune," June 26, 1950.)

Syngman Rhee's Trip to Tokyo and MacArthur's "11-Point Instructions"

On the threshold of the day when it would kindle the flame of a war in Korea, the United States further increased Japan's role as an offensive and logistic base for the aggression on Korea and zealously promoted the tieup between the south Korean puppets and Japanese militarists and their joint operation under its unified command.

MacArthur, commander of the US armed forces in the Far East, suddenly summoned Syngman Rhee to Tokyo in mid-February 1950.

At this call, Syngman Rhee went to Tokyo on February 16, 1950, in company with Chae Byong Dok, chief of general staff of the puppet army, where he had secret talks with MacArthur.

At the secret talks on February 17, 1950, MacArthur gave to Syngman Rhee "11-point instructions" to this effect:

1. The Syngman Rhee troops shall all be put under the command of MacArthur;
2. The Syngman Rhee troops shall undertake concerted operations with the Japanese troops;
3. In case of concerted operations with the Japanese troops, Li Un, a prince of the extinct Li dynasty and former commander of the Japanese air force, shall be appointed as commander under the orders of the MacArthur Command;
4. Syngman Rhee shall send one million *sok* of rice to the MacArthur Command by the end of June as rations for the Japanese troops;
5. The Syngman Rhee troops shall provoke a civil war;
6. Syngman Rhee shall set up munitions factories in Japan under the supervision of Japanese;
7. High-ranking officers of the Syngman Rhee troops shall get training soon from Japanese officers in Japan;
8. The Syngman Rhee troops shall employ many Japanese officers;
9. The Syngman Rhee troops shall stop their reinforcement and employ a great number of Japanese troops, considering that the unbrained troops are rather an obstacle in a war than a help;
10. MacArthur will guarantee the position of Syngman Rhee during and after the war;
11. The MacArthur Command will secure Japanese troops to take part in a Korean war, and their weapons and ammunitions for six months.

After giving these "eleven-point instructions" to Syngman Rhee, MacArthur ordered him to start an armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic before July the same year. ("The Testimony of Mun Hak Bong, a political adviser to Syngman Rhee." "Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 102.)

Syngman Rhee willingly accepted the criminal "11-point instructions" of MacArthur and vowed loyalty to his master, and had confidential talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida in Tokyo and appealed to Japan to "reconcile with Korea and join efforts in the form of an anti-communist alliance under the guidance of MacArthur." ("UP", February 16, 1950, Tokyo.)

Back home from Tokyo Syngman Rhee sent Chae Byong Dok and other officers of the puppet army to Tokyo one after another and made haste with shipping out one million *sok* of army provisions to Japan in order to implement the instructions of his master.

The Japanese militarists, on their part, under the active patronage of the MacArthur Command, hastened scrupulous preparations to take a direct part in a war of aggression in Korea.

Thus, the military compact was zealously promoted in secrecy among the United States, Japan and south Korea, and preparations for embroiling the Japanese militarists in a war of aggression on Korea and mobilizing and utilizing military potentials of Japan drew to completion before the outbreak of the war.

"Urgent Report" to Master and Dulles' Trip to South Korea

The political and economic crisis of south Korea grew more acute late in 1949 and early in 1950.

The south Korean economy which had rushed headlong to destruction under the US military administration underwent serious deterioration from 1949 and threatened the people's living, rousing the broader masses to an anti-US, national salvation struggle. And the mounting spirit of the people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country gave birth to the anti-Syngman Rhee forces within the south Korean "national assembly", including the "group calling for north-south negotiation," thereby throwing Syngman Rhee's fascist rule into confusion.

Such political and economic crisis in south Korea caused great apprehension and unrest among the US rulers who were hurrying with war preparations in the finishing stage.

On this, Truman said in his "Memoirs" to this effect:

I had been deeply apprehensive of the Syngman Rhee government's lack of concern for the grave inflation sweeping that country. But there had been no other way than backing Syngman Rhee (Truman, "Memoirs," Vol. II, New York, p. 329.)

To clear away the "deep apprehension" of the US ruling circles, State Secretary Acheson sent a note on April 7, 1950 to Syngman Rhee, warning him of the need to tide over the political and economic crisis. He wrote to the effect that so long as south Korea failed to stabilize inflation-ridden economy and conduct a general election in May, the United States would reexamine its military and economic aid to south Korea and probably feel the need to modify it. (Leon Gordenker, "The United Nations and the Peaceful Unification of Korea," p. 173.)

Mindful of the master's warning, Syngman Rhee urged the "national assemblymen" to work out a well-balanced budget, dismissed 60,000 public employees and pursued a "retrenchment policy." But this rather worsened the catastrophic economic situation.

To tide over the political crisis the "election" which had been declared to be postponed till June or November was staged on May 30. But it resulted in a defeat of Syngman Rhee.

The only outlet for Syngman Rhee under this situation was to ignite a war as soon as possible. As written by US writer Hershel Meyer, he "hung his last hope of survival on war".

Concentrically explaining why the Syngman Rhee puppet clique had rushed at war, David Conde, who had once served as chief of the film section, the information and education department, the MacArthur Command, drew in his "The History of Korean War" the following conclusion:

...It would be most reasonable to figure that war was the last resort of crazy Syngman Rhee. At the last game the Syngman Rhee government drove the country into a civil war, unable to keep itself steady in face of economic destruction, domestic unrest, harassment by the hostile national assembly since his defeat in May, and then the people's leanings towards the peace statement of the north. (David Conde, "The History of Korean War," Vol. I, Tokyo, p. 104.)

Thus Syngman Rhee hurriedly sent Chang Myon to Washington who reported the "ruinous state of the government" to the master on June 12, 1950, and "asked for urgent US aid" to overcome that crisis. ("New York Herald Tribune," June 14, 1950.)

The only way for Truman who had received the "urgent message" from Chang Myon to get Syngman Rhee out of the predicament was to quickly carry the pre-arranged war

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Korea Is One: US Imperialist Aggressors, Quit South Korea at Once!

Pyongyang Mass Rally Held on "June 25, Day of Struggle against US Imperialism"

A Pyongyang mass rally was held on June 25 at Kim Il Sung Square in Pyongyang on the occasion of "June 25, day of struggle against US imperialism".

Working people of all sections in the city thronged to the square shouting slogans and singing songs cursing and denouncing the US imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy, with surging national indignation and staging a mammoth demonstration.

There came angry shouts from the ranks of demonstrators: "US imperialists, get out of south Korea at once!" "Let us force US troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunify the country!" "Let us crush new war provocation manoeuvres!" "Let us remove the danger of a nuclear war from south Korea and ease tension in the country!"

The square was soon packed with more than 200,000 people.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the square was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

"Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" were the slogans on the placards carried over the heads of the people.

Seen here and there were other slogans and picture panels denouncing the US imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's schemes to split the country forever and start a new war.

Among those on the stands were leading functionaries from various branches, compatriots from Japan now staying in the socialist homeland, diplomatic envoys of many countries in our country and foreign guests.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kang Song San and Hwang Jang Yop and leading personnel of working people's organizations and Pyongyang City Party and government bodies, representatives of the people of all walks of life, labour innovators, Heroes of battles and Heroes of Labour.

The mass rally began with the performance of the Patriotic Song. Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, spoke first.

He said that the US imperialists ignited a war of aggression against our people on June 25, 1950, in accordance with their plan of aggression worked out immediately after their occupation of south Korea, turned our peaceful towns and villages into heaps of ashes, used without hesitation the bacteriological and chemical weapons and savagely killed innocent people everywhere. He declared that the US imperialists are the most heinous and ferocious aggressor, man-killer with a veneer of man and the sworn enemy of mankind.

In the rigorous days of the war our people and People's Army, rallied closely behind the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist, rose as one man in the sacred war to rout the enemy and dealt a crushing blow to the enemy by displaying matchless courage and mass heroism and won a shining victory under his outstanding and tested leadership.

The speaker pointed out that even after the truce, the US imperialists, still staying in south Korea, have been pushing forward preparations for a new war, refusing to give up their aggressive designs on Korea and wantonly violating the national sovereignty of our people.

He went on to say:

Seeking a way out of their ever worsening political and economic crisis in an adventurous war of invasion, the US imperialists have directed the spearhead of aggression to Korea. They have brought to a rupture the dialogue between the north and the south and feverishly followed a policy of war with their wild ambition to divide our country into "two Koreas" forever and have a hold on at least south Korea for an indefinite period.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The internal and external separatists including the US imperialists are not only opposed to the just and fair reunification proposals of our Party and the Government of the Republic, but also attempting to divide our country into 'two Koreas' for ever."

In the recent years alone, the US bellicose quarters have given billions of dollars in military "aid" to south Korea and transferred to her large quantities of sophisticated weapons of destruction, thus converting a half of our country into a dangerous nuclear base and, further, working hard to retain the US troops and nuclear weapons in south Korea. More recently, they have staged large-scale joint military exercises of the US troops and the south Korean puppet army, while flying to south Korea, for bombing exercises, "B-52" strategic bombers of the US air force based at Guam on the Pacific and at Okinawa in Japan. All the facts prove that, as long as US troops remain in south Korea, tension cannot be dispelled in Korea, our people cannot live in peace even for a moment and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is unthinkable, the speaker stressed, and continued:

For maintaining his crumbling fascist military ruling system, puppet Pak Jung Hi, the traitor for all ages, has followed the road leading to war and permanent division, not peace and peaceful reunification, and engaged in dirty treacherous acts and "two Koreas" plot, clinging tighter to outside forces.

The south Korean puppet clique have aggravated tension, racing along the road of war and armed confrontation; recently they have been stepping up war preparations as never before under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion", he said, and emphasized: We, as the world knows, have already declared many a time that we have no intention to solve the reunification question by force of arms.

He noted that the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique are committing atrocious acts of arresting and imprisoning, torturing and killing the democrats and other patriotic people of all walks of life in south Korea demanding the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, by cooking up all sorts of incidents.

The south Korean puppets have rejected all our patriotism-inspiring proposals and are begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by US troops and randomly introducing foreign capital to make it thoroughly depend on outside forces, he pointed out, and indignantly denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are trying to keep US troops in south Korea and who, with their support, are on the rampage to intensify the fascist suppression and manoeuvres of war running counter to the trend of the times, at a time when the voice demanding US troop withdrawal from south Korea is ringing ever louder from among the peacelovers the world over and even in the United States.

He noted that the Japanese reactionaries place the territory of Japan at the disposal of the United States to be used for an offensive and supply base for aggression on Korea and are tightening military compact with the south Korean puppet clique and egging them on to split and fascism, war and confrontation, shamelessly advocating the "theory about maintenance of status quo" of north and south.

Pointing out that the people of the socialist countries and new-emerging forces and the peace-loving people the world over are extending firm soliuarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and are further raising their voices demanding the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their violation of human rights and this is a great encouragement to the Korean people who are out in the righteous struggle, the speaker expressed deep thanks to them for this.

Saying that Korea is one since the days of antiquity and so, the Korean people can never live divided into two, he stressed:

The US government should give up a "two Koreas" plot and, as the United Nations decided and it itself declared to the people of the world, should completely withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons at an early date from south Korea and leave the Korean people to solve the question of Korea's reunification by themselves.

The Japanese reactionaries should no longer commit the hostile acts of instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the manoeuvres for the perpetuation of national split and obstructing the reunification of Korea and stop their reinvasion of south Korea.

The south Korean authorities must discard the slogan of anti-communism, renounce the repressive policy against the democrats, give up a "two Koreas" policy, refrain from reinforcing the military forces, stop begging for the permanent presence of US troops and discontinue increasing tension in south Korea.

He referred to the determination of our people to thoroughly frustrate a "two Koreas" plot and a policy of war pursued by the splitists within and without and certainly realize the cause of national reunification, with the unanimous support and encouragement of the world's progressive people.

His speech was followed by Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Chang Yun Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Chi Jae Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; and Kang Jom Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

While speeches were made, there arose shouts of indignation condemning the murderous US imperialist aggressors and the warmaniac Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are trying to impose a new terrible disaster of war upon our people.

An appeal to the south Korean people was adopted amid the thunderous applause of the attendants at the rally.

The mass rally was closed with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

At the end of the mass rally the crowds started a mammoth demonstration, shouting slogans.

The columns of demonstrators marched through the streets, displaying the strength of our people who are advancing, closely united behind the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the militant stamina of our people to frustrate the nation-splitting moves of the US imperialists and their stooges and surely achieve the historical cause of national reunification.

* *

On the occasion of "June 25, day of struggle against US imperialism", mass rallies and demonstrations were held in provincial capitals.

Meanwhile, there took place on June 25 a meeting of trade union members and Chollima riders in condemnation of the criminal acts of the US imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy, and on the 24th a national meeting of vengeance of school children at Sinchon, the land of wrath, where the aggressors massacred our people during the Korean war.

The Pyongyang mass rally held on the occasion of "June 25, day of struggle against US imperialism"

(Continued from Page 2)

plan to execution and burn up all the "ominous symptoms" in the flames of war.

Truman soon rushed the military and administrative big shots to Tokyo and Seoul, who would act for him and give a signal for the start of the "northward march" after making sure of the preparation for war provocation on the 38th parallel.

They were Defence Secretary Johnson, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley and Presidential Envoy Dulles, who gathered in Tokyo and had talks at the MacArthur Command on the pretext of discussing a "US-Japan peace treaty," where the military affair relating to the provocation of the Korean war was discussed in fact as the main item.

Reporting this "The New York Times" wrote on June 20, 1950 that General MacArthur, too, seemed to fully share the view on the impossibility of setting the Japanese question apart (from the Korean and Taiwan questions—quoter) ... It added that, accordingly, they must have discussed the Korean or Taiwan question.

Johnson, back to Washington, said in his June 24 statement that he had inspected every important unit in the Far East and grasped the real state of affairs.

The "New York Herald Tribune" and "New York Post" dated June 28, 1950, unanimously revealed that the four bellicose warmaniacs had admitted the "absolute necessity of a new positive policy" and "immediately ordered a detail of US special bombers, including the newest and largest types, to fly to the Far East."

The criminal plot hatched up by the four bigwigs at the "Tokyo talks" was more clearly revealed by the south Korean trip of Dulles, the notorious "warmonger."

On June 14, 1950, Chang Myon in a letter to Syngman Rhee said that Dulles would visit south Korea with "a big say in preparing and deciding the Far Eastern policy of the State Department."

David Conde offered a comment on the meaning of the "change in the Far Eastern policy of the US State Department," "decisive turn" about which Chang Myon had said. He wrote to this effect: In view of the then situation prevailing in Korea and China, the only likely "decisive turn" must have meant that the US policy would...deliver Chiang Kai-shek instead of admitting the victory of the Chinese revolution and would give Syngman Rhee supremacy over the whole of Korea. This "decisive turn" implied the large-scale positive intervention of the US troops. (David Conde, "The History of Korean War," Vol. I, Tokyo, p. 95.)

On arriving in Seoul, Dulles "inspected" the areas along the 38th parallel on June 18, 1950, in company with Sin Song Mo, puppet national defence minister of south Korea, and said before the puppet army soldiers as follows: "No strong enemy whatever would stand against you. But I hope you will strive ever harder because the day is not so far off when you'll have to display your great might for your own sake." He also boosted up the morale of the puppets, saying that, if a war start as planned, "the communists would eventually lose their domination over north Korea." (Seoul, June 19, 1950 "UP".)

On June 19, 1950 Dulles, speaking before the south Korean puppet national assemblymen, blared that the eyes of the "free world were upon" them. He promised that the United States would give "moral and material support" to the "ROK" which was fighting against communism. He concluded his speech with the following words: "You are not alone, you will never be alone so long as you continue to play worthily your part in the great design for the freedom of human beings."

Syngman Rhee for his part pledged to Dulles at the "national assembly": "We will win back the free world with a hot war if we lose the cold war because of our laziness. And we will fight till the communists perish." ("Minutes of proceedings of the south Korean national assembly" from the documents of the US embassy.)

Dulles' speech at the south Korean "national assembly" was "a statement confirming the official stand of the US policy toward south Korea." (Glean Paige, "The United States and Korean War", Tokyo, p. 82.)

Data brought to light later show that Dulles met Syngman Rhee and Sin Song Mo at the US embassy housed in the "Pando Hotel", and re-examined the "northward expedition plan" behind closed doors. He instructed them to "attack north Korea along with the counter-propaganda that north Korea had invaded south Korea first" as planned. He reaffirmed: "If you will hold out only for two weeks, the United States will complain that north Korea attacked south Korea, and see to it that the United Nations can mobilize ground, naval and air forces under its name." ("Kim Hyo Sok's testimony, September 26, 1950." "Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 128.)

The aim of Dulles' visit to Seoul and his mission were exposed more fully in his farewell messages to Syngman Rhee and Foreign Minister Rim Byong Jik.

On June 20, 1950, he wrote to Syngman Rhee: "I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding." ("Who Began the Korean War?" edited by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy of the United States, Tokyo, p. 41.)

In his letter to Rim Byong Jik Dulles expressed "hope for mutual help between the two countries" and wrote: "...I appreciated the opportunity of discussing with you and with President Rhee some of the hard problems that we face, problems that will require courageous and bold decisions." ("Dulles' letter to Rim Byong Jik, June 20, 1950." "Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 88.)

As to the aim pursued by Dulles' south Korean tour, Australian writer Burchett wrote in his book: "There can be no reasonable doubt that the visit of Dulles was to give the signal for the attack to be launched and to assure Syngman Rhee on the highest level that the moment the attack started, American air and naval support would be forthcoming." ("This Monstrous War," p. 114.)

The real meaning of a stream of such mysterious words as "forthcoming positive action of the United States," "impending great drama," "hard problems" and "requiring courageous and bold decisions" let loose by Dulles was, as exposed by US correspondent Stone, the "outbreak of the Korean war on June 25 and the June 27 commitment of the US government to large-scale intervention against communism in the Pacific area." (Stone, "Hidden History of the Korean War," Vol. I, Tokyo, p. 37.)

Provocation of June 25 War and Fraud to Cover Up Crime

Early in the morning of June 25, 1950, the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique who had deployed huge armed forces against the northern half of the Republic over the whole length of the 38th parallel and watched for a chance of aggression finally started a large-scale war of aggression against the young Republic.

In the area of Ongjin-Tosong pass in the western sector of the front, the units belonging to the first combat headquarters of the puppet army made an attack in two-echelon operational formation under cover of artillery fire. In the same sector, the 17th regiment of the "metropolitan division" attacked in the two directions of Taetan and Pyoksong, and in the area of Kaesong the first infantry division overran the territory of the northern half in the three directions—Yonan-Pyongchon, Kaesong-Kumchon and Changdan-Kuhwari.

In the area of Ryonchon, the 7th infantry division attacked in two-echelon battle order in two directions—Tongduchonri-Ryonchon and Pochon-Kumhwa.

The units of the puppet 2nd combat headquarters in the eastern sector of the front and the 6th infantry division assailed from two directions, Chunchon-Hwachon and Oronri-Yanggu, the former in one-echelon operational formation and the latter in two-echelon battle order, advanced towards Hwachon. On the east coast the 8th infantry division invaded from three directions—Pusochiri-Yangyang, Sorimri-Yangyang and Pukbunri-Yangyang.

The advance units of the 2nd infantry division, which had been deployed as an operational reserve, headed for Cholwon by way of Uijongbu, and the 5th infantry division got ready for movement.

Thus, mobilizing all the effectives of the south Korean puppet army, US imperialism launched a surprise invasion in the hope of breaking through the 38th parallel in a breath and having "breakfast in Haeju, lunch in Pyongyang and supper in Sinuiju," as the puppets said.

All the riddles about who ignited the war in Korea were made clear by the war provokers themselves.

In his book "The Riddle of MacArthur," John Gunther writes that while collecting materials of "The Riddle of MacArthur" in Japan, he heard that when a high-ranking officer of MacArthur's staff whose name was withheld, and his party were on an excursion to Nikko on June 25, he was urgently called to the telephone by the general headquarters just before noon. "He came back," writes Gunther, "and whispered 'a big story has just broken. The south Korean army has attacked north Korea.'"

Li Ryong Un, who was chief of staff of navy of the south Korean puppet forces in the period of the Korean war, said in his "notes" that "the war was, in fact, started by us from south Korea." (Los Angeles, "Kyodo News Service", June 25, 1975.)

It was made clear why the United States set June 25, 1950, as the date for starting the war in Korea. Roberts explained to Syngman Rhee as follows:

"Why did we choose the day, 25th? Here lay our serious intention. That day is Sunday. For the United States and south Korea, Christian states, Sunday is the Sabbath day. No one would believe that we started the war on Sunday.

"In other words, it is to make people believe that we were not the first to start the war." (The June issue of "Sidae", 1968, p. 85.)

The war provokers resorted to subterfuge to the moment just before their ignition of the war to cover up their true colour as the aggressor.

They spread a lie that just before the war on June 25 the puppet army was "deployed lengthwise" and on June 24 the "emergency martial law" was lifted and "leave" and "outing" were allowed to all officers and men.

This was nothing but a trick.

At the hearings of the joint committee of the House and Senate of the US Congress in April 1951, MacArthur testified that "ROK" army concentrated all its "supplies and equipment near the 38th parallel" and they were not deployed in "lengthwise echelon" but in the posture of attack and Willoughby, intelligence chief of the MacArthur Command, said that "on the brink of the war...most of the Syngman Rhee army was virtually deployed along the 38th parallel." (June issue of "Sasanggye", Seoul, 1965, "Tragedy of the Korean War".)

Han Su Han, former operational and political officer of the 17th regiment of the puppet army, who surrendered, confessed on June 29, 1950: "Probably no one will know more about the background of this war than I....June 24 was Saturday and leave-time was not given to the officers of the regiment. We were ordered to stand by. All of us spent that night, not sleeping, in a strained mood. At dawn June 25 a secret order came to us from the headquarters to attack the area north of the 38th parallel." ("Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the US Imperialists," Pyongyang, pp. 90-93.)

A trick employed by the United States to veil its crime was its attempt to justify the allout intervention of the US armed forces under the name of the United Nations.

The "resolutions" fabricated by the United States in the UN in violation of the UN Charter and its procedural principles were a mere trick for the procedures' sake to justify the allout military intervention of the US troops under the name of the United Nations.

In fact, the allout military intervention of the US troops started before the concoction of the UN "resolution".

At 11 June 30, 1950, a week ago before the fabrication of the "resolution" of the UN Security Council on the organization of the "UN forces" and on the appointment of its "commander," Truman said, answering Connally's interpellation at the joint meeting of the parliamentary leaders as to if the dispatch of the US ground force had the support of the UN "resolution": "The United States' acts are all measures taken within the bounds of the UNO and MacArthur is commander of the US armed forces in the Far East as well as of the UN forces." (Glean Paige, "The United States and Korean War," p. 265.)

At the "MacArthur hearings" in May 1951 Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, answering Senator Harry Berd, said: "On June 26 an order sanctioning the use of the US naval and air forces against the north Korean army in the area south of the 38th parallel reached MacArthur from the Joint Chiefs of Staff." His testimony proved that the US forces started operations before the UN "resolution" was manufactured. (David Conde, "The History of Korean War," Vol. I, p. 162.)

More salient evidence is that at the hearings at the US Senate in 1951 MacArthur said that "the US troops conducted their activities 12 hours before the adoption of the UN resolution."

A "report" of Muccio and a "report of the UN Commission on Korea" which the United States used as a "legal ground" to abuse the name of the United Nations were nothing but forged records.

John Frat, chief of the Far Eastern section of the British Intelligence Bureau, in the April 18, 1951, issue of "Peace News", pointed out that on June 25 the UN Security Council acted completely at the discretion of the United States without telling right from wrong and losing impartiality and objectiveness. Condemning this, he cited the following instance: The verdict of "guilty" given to north Korea was "based on the telegram sent by the UN Commission in Seoul which told that there was no evidence as to which side has launched attack.

The text of telegram from Seoul was withheld." (Hershel Meyer, "Modern History of the United States," p. 154.)

The "resolutions" which the United States trumped up through the United Nations were merely a trick to justify their aggression.

Therefore, even Japanese historian Kamiya Fuji said in his book "Korean War" that "the three UN Security Council resolutions of June 25, June 27 and July 7 are, in reality, the US resolutions" and that "the United Nations General Assembly resolution of October 7 is Truman's resolution."

On July 15, 1950 John Osborn, "Life" correspondent in south Korea, wrote that "...never before in the US history had we been so nearly prepared at the start of any war as we were at the start of this war."

All these facts clearly show what aim and reason the war provokers had in unleashing the Korean war and how they employed all plots in a planned way to cover up their criminal acts.

Truth cannot be buried for long. The undeniable materials exposing the truth of the provocation of the Korean war will remain a historical fact for ever.

Pyongyang, June 22, 1977

"The United States Must Withdraw from South Korea Completely and Immediately Its Ground, Air and Naval Forces"

Editorial of Chinese "Renmin Ribao" Demands

The June 25 issue of the Chinese "Renmin Ribao" carried an editorial entitled "Brilliant Victory of Heroic People" in commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the Korean Fatherland Liberation War.

Referring to the start of an aggressive war by the US imperialists in Korea and their invasion of Taiwan 27 years ago and to the victory won by the Korean people, the editorial pointed out:

The great victory set a brilliant example of daring to fight and daring to triumph for the oppressed nation and people the world over and made great contributions to the world people's revolutionary cause against imperialism.

After the armistice the Korean people, under the correct leadership of President Kim Il Sung, have scored grand successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction and today they are effecting a new upsurge in the revolution and construction by intensifying three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the editorial said.

Reminding the readers of the four-point save-the-nation proposal advanced at the joint meeting of 18 political parties and social organizations of Korea in January this year, it noted:

This proposal conforms entirely to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the spirit of the five-point policy for preventing national division and achieving the reunification of Korea initiated by President Kim Il Sung. It also reflects the common aspiration of the entire Korean people and therefore has won the widespread sympathy and support of the people throughout the world.

The editorial continued:

Korea's division is deeply rooted in aggression and interference of US imperialism. Twenty-four years have elapsed since the Korean armistice, and yet the US troops hanging on in south Korea are still reluctant to pull out completely.

Under pressure of the world's people including the American people and world public opinion, the US government has recently made gestures showing its willingness to withdraw from south Korea its ground forces together with nuclear weapons within four to five years. But it will keep its stupendous air and naval forces to continue interfering and obstructing the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

The editorial laid bare the fact that the Pak Jung Hiites are stepping up "combat readiness", trampling the North-South Joint Statement at will, and asserted:

The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people's just cause for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The issue of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside.

The United States must withdraw from south Korea completely and immediately its ground, air and naval forces.

The great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples of China and Korea which were personally formed and nurtured by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung are of important significance to the promotion of the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the two countries and to the defeat of the common enemies, the editorial pointed out, and stressed: The Chinese people will join hands with the Korean people forever to fight and build a more magnificent edifice of the friendship between China and Korea.

War Clamour

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are raising war clamours more frantically with June 25 as a momentum.

In face of the unanimous demand of the people of Korea and the rest of the world and under their strong pressure, the US imperialists reluctantly say that they will pull out their troops from south Korea. But they are still committing criminal provocations against our side without letup, while taking military steps one after another.

The US imperialists had conducted military exercises in succession by introducing into south Korea "B-52" strategic bombers from their bases in the US mainland, the Pacific region and Japan. And on June 19 they shipped into south Korea the newly developed "A-10" fighter-bombers. On June 24 they let their flagship "Oklahoma City" belonging to the US 7th Fleet call at the Inchon port.

Nor is this all. They are giving more "military aid" to the south Korean puppets and handing over to them weapons of the latest type.

They are planning to supply the south Korean puppets with "F-16" fighters of the latest type, more than 210 tanks, over 320 armoured cars, several hundred missiles of different kinds and scores of guns of big calibre. They decided to provide their puppets in south Korea with various facilities needed for reforming the Hawk missile battery into a new one and "M-48 A 1" tanks into "M-48 A 3".

This year alone, a number of US imperialist warmaniacs frequented south Korea. To take an instance, the commander of the US 7th Fleet crept into south Korea on June 24 to have a war confab with brass hats of the south Korean puppet army.

On the other hand, the US imperialists are staging joint military exercises with the south Korean puppet army through the mobilization of their armed forces, fleet and airplanes.

The war manoeuvres fully reveal their criminal intention to prolong their military occupation of south Korea, maintain their colonial rule there and realize their invariable aggressive aim.

This also clearly shows that the US imperialists are trying to save the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique from hot water by all means and use them as the executor of their policy of war and aggression.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at the instigation of their master US imperialists, are now stepping up war preparations frenziedly as never before.

On June 23, the south Korean puppet clique staged a war exercise of the "largest scale in history" with the participation of infantrymen, artillerymen, tanks and airplanes of the puppet army on the pretext of "setting an example". The following day, they kicked up a frantic racket by forcing all high school students into a "parade" with rifles on their shoulders and a "military drill competition".

On June 25 they drove a great number of people from those enlisted in the "homeland defence reserve forces" down to young boys and girls into a military exercise called "armed march competition".

All the war exercises were conducted in an atmosphere resembling a "real war", with the northern half of the Republic as an imaginary "enemy".

To be mentioned here in particular is the fact that recently the traitor Pak Jung Hi visited the frontline several times, commanded war drills and exercises on the spot and whipped up war hysteria, firing a gun.

The provocative acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are all aimed at creating a war atmosphere in south Korea, mobilizing everything to war moves and trampling down and stamping out the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy. Through these war clamours they are also trying hard to maintain and further the atmosphere of north-south confrontation, legalize the permanent occupation of south Korea by US troops, freeze the division of Korea and tide over the crisis of their rule at any cost.

As all facts show, the war machinations of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have reached a very serious stage, causing great menace to peace in Korea and security of the world.

The war manoeuvrings of the US imperialists and their stooges are, indeed, a grave challenge to the entire Korean people who are aspiring to the country's independent and peaceful reunification and high-handed act ignoring the unanimous demand of the peace-loving people the world over who are desirous of the right solution of the Korean question.

The reckless war moves of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must be discontinued at once and all the US imperialist aggression forces must quit south Korea immediately, taking along all their weapons, as was decided at the UN.

Yun Hak Nam

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

The United States Must Put an End to Its Military Presence in South Korea

USA Communist Party Adopts Resolution on Korea's Reunification

The United States must put an end to its military presence in south Korea.

So emphasized a resolution on the reunification of Korea adopted at the National Council, Communist Party of the USA, meeting in plenary session May 28-30, 1977, according to a report.

The resolution, first of all, expressed full support to the courageous struggle of the Korean people for peace and reunification of their homeland. The ruling class of the USA by its continued military presence and economic occupation of south Korea is the principal cause for tension and aggravation in Korea, threatening the peace of the world, said the resolution.

It stressed that the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country is of weighty significance in thwarting and frustrating the war provocation manoeuvres of US imperialism and defending peace in Asia and the world.

The resolution pointed out:

We, USA communists, greet and support the heroic Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of their homeland.

US imperialism, by their occupation of south Korea, have kept a nation of 50 million people divided for more than 30 years.

Their plans for a "two Koreas" policy perpetuating that division, have become for the Korean people intolerable, for the people of Asia a challenge to the continued evolvement of detente and for the world a major threat to peace.

The continued military presence of US imperialism and their unstinted support to the oppressive fascist Pak Jung Hi regime have become the chief and only obstacle to the process of the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation.

The token "pullout" hedged with a thicket of qualifications does not eliminate the continuing presence of US military nuclear air and sea power.

President Carter's decision for a token pullout of US military ground forces is a grudging action designed to hoodwink public opinion in the USA who are increasingly demanding complete withdrawal of US military presence in south Korea.

In addition, Carter announced plans to bolster military power of the Pak Jung Hi regime casting billions of dollars, thus further exacerbating tensions, provocations, acts of aggression and interference with the national aspirations of the Korean people for the peaceful and independent reunification of their homeland.

Carter, while making an ostensibly peaceful gesture in the direction of a US troops pullout from south Korea, at the same time is responding to the pressure of the reactionary war forces and their Pentagon war hawks.

We, USA communists, fully support the courageous anti-fascist fighters in south Korea who, despite terror, violence and denial of human rights, continue to resist the USA supported Pak Jung Hi regime.

We call on President Carter to stop his double-talk and hypocrisy on the issue of "human rights" in south Korea.

We, the Communist Party of the USA, declare our total support to the end of helping the Korean people achieve peace and reunification of their homeland. To this end we call on our members, supporters, the working people and all peace-loving people of the USA to enter the struggle for:

1) An end to all US military presence in south Korea now.

2) Support to the south Korean people in their courageous anti-fascist struggle for human and democratic rights and for getting rid of the oppressive regime.

3) For the acceptance by the US Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposals to negotiate a peace treaty between the USA and the DPRK which will replace the untenable existing armistice agreement.

(KCNA)

Rwanda Advances

On July 5, 1973 the people of Rwanda proclaimed before the whole world the founding of the Second Republic which marked a great turn in the building of a new society and a new life.

After the proclamation of the Second Republic the Rwandan people have waged a dynamic struggle to consolidate their national independence and develop their national economy and national culture under the correct leadership of President Habyalimana Juvenal.

Especially, the government has taken a series of progressive measures to step up the "Rwandanization" of the economy and bring about a new turn in the country's economic life.

The result is that coffee and tea processing factories, timber processing mills and many other factories and enterprises have come into being and production is on the steady increase today.

A vigorous endeavour is being made to exploit and use underground resources and the annual output of cassiterite alone amounts to several thousand tons.

Strenuous efforts are also made to increase agricultural products including sweet potato and corn (maize).

The government set up "paysannat", a form of collective economy, in the countryside and is strengthening state financial and technical assistance to it. And along with intensive cultivation of export crops, a step has been taken to raise the state procurement price of coffee, the main source of foreign earnings, with a view to stimulating the zeal of the peasants for production.

Those areas which were once regarded as useless have now turned into a good grazing land for cattle and sheep.

The successes in Rwanda are the brilliant fruit of the correct policy of her government and the creative labour efforts of her people who are advancing vigorously under the banner of independence.

Our people sincerely rejoice at their own over the successes the Rwandan people have achieved in the building of a new society and extend warm felicitations to them.

The Korean people are convinced that the Rwandan people will attain greater success in their future struggle to build a new society and a new life.

Yun Ik So

Somalia Strives to Build a New Life

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"A people who have cut off the chains of imperialism, colonialism and become the master of the country can, indeed, work miracles."

Seventeen years have passed since the Somali people won national independence on July 1, 1960.

The independence of Somalia was a historic event that enabled her people to embark on a path leading to the building of a new life.

Particularly, after the victorious October 21 Revolution in 1969 the Somali people, following the road of socialism under the correct leadership of President Mohamed Siad Barre, have waged a vigorous struggle to build a national economy and national culture on the principle of self-reliance. In this course much success has been attained.

Factories, enterprises, companies and banks owned by foreign monopolies have been nationalized, state-owned sectors have been created and the foundations of the national industry are being laid. Large-scale state farms and agricultural cooperatives have been organized, agricultural diversification has vigorously been pushed forward and agricultural production is now on the rapid increase. National letters were created for the first time in the history of Somalia. Since 1973 publications are printed in the Somali language and school education is conducted in the mother tongue. The "Somalianization of education" is now stepped up vigorously. The government took steps to increase the defence capacity of the country, with the result that a series of successes have been scored in this domain.

The present Five-Year Plan is also successfully being fulfilled thanks to the correct measures of the government and the active efforts of the people.

The process of great changes now taking place in Somalia clearly shows that a people who have become the master of the country can work miracles.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes of the Somali people and voice active support for the progressive measures of the government and the righteous struggle of the people of Somalia.

The Korean and Somali peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms standing together on the common front of anti-imperialism and independence. Diplomatic relations have been established between Korea and Somalia already ten years ago and ever since their friendship and cooperation are being developed constantly in various spheres. To be noted here in particular is the fact that President Mohamed Siad Barre's visit to our country in 1972 at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was an epochal event in developing the friendship and cooperation of the two countries onto a new stage and further strengthening their militant solidarity.

The Korean people value the friendship with the Somali people which has been formed in the thick of struggle against imperialism and for independence and is developing as the days go by. Taking advantage of this opportunity, our people express deep thanks to the government and people of Somalia for their consistent support to and solidarity with our just cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Warmly congratulating the Somali people on the 17th anniversary of their independence, the Korean people sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle.

Chin Bang Hun

Somali peasants spraying agricultural chemical over an experimental plot

Treacherous Crime of Quisling Pak Jung Hi Increasingly Laid Bare

Testimony of Kim Hyong Uk, Former KCIA Director

According to reports from Washington, Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the south Korean puppet regime's Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) now in exile in the United States, testified to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's crime at an open hearing arranged by US House of Representatives International Relations Subcommittee on June 22.

Kim Dae Jung Abduction Case Was for Pak Jung Hi to Do Away with His Greatest Political Opponent; Japanese Authorities Were Aware of Kim's Abduction Plan Beforehand

In his testimony Kim Hyong Uk produced new facts to prove the truth of Kim's kidnapping case.

Pointing out that Kim Dae Jung was a force puppet boss Pak Jung Hi feared most, Kim said that the Pak Jung Hi bandits "produced the Kim Dae Jung case to remove the most formidable political opponent".

Dwelling upon this, he noted: Kim Dae Jung won unexpectedly many votes—46% of the total votes cast—in the presidential election held in south Korea in 1971.

In disregard of this, Pak Jung Hi planned to establish the Yushin (revitalization) system to become a life president himself.

Apprehensive of his personal danger, Kim escaped abroad after this plan was put into action.

He visited the United States and Japan and tried to organize an anti-Pak Jung Hi movement abroad.

Pursued by uneasiness over Kim's strength, the Pak regime decided to spirit him away from Japan.

He disclosed the fact that Kim's abduction was conducted on the direct instruction of the boss of the south Korean puppets.

Kim Hyong Uk made it clear that his testimony was based on the information furnished by Kim Jae Gwon, who was the on-the-spot director of the kidnapping operation, chief of the KCIA branch in Japan and a former minister of the south Korean puppet embassy in Japan, and by his former followers of the KCIA.

He added: "When the incident occurred, I rang up my former follower in Tokyo on the telephone to inquire into that affair. Through this, I learned that it was the KCIA's doing. Later, I met minister Kim Jae Gwon and heard from him the details of the abduction operation."

That day he also mentioned the names of eleven KCIA operatives who took part in the operation.

According to what he said; at that time Li Hu Rak, the then director of the KCIA, Kim Chi Ryol, the then vice-director, and Li Chol Hui, the then assistant director, directed this operation while in Seoul and Kim Jae Gwon, the then chief of the KCIA branch in Japan, directed it in Tokyo. The operatives directly involved in the kidnapping operation were: Yun Jin Won, chief of the first operative corps of the KCIA who was hurriedly dispatched to Tokyo; Yun Yong Ro, the then councilor of the south Korean puppet embassy in Japan; Kim Dong Un, the then first secretary; Ryu Chun Guk, the then second secretary; Hong Song Jin, the then councilor; Paek Chol Won, the then first secretary; and Ryu Yong Bok, the then consul of the puppet consulate-general in Yokohama.

Through his testimony, Kim Hyong Uk laid bare the fact that the Japanese authorities did not prevent the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique from executing the abduction plan though they were aware of it beforehand and that even after the occurrence of the case, they, protecting the puppets, attempted to cover it up in the dark.

Follows his testimony regarding this matter:

On August 1 that year, a week before the occurrence of the abduction case, three KCIA operatives who were tailing after Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo upon Kim's abduction order issued by the KCIA were shadowed and snapshotted by officials of the Japanese Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

After the three operatives were snapshotted, the KCIA did not give up its abduction plan, but had three other men shadow Kim instead.

Around this time, Kim Jae Gwon, the then chief of the KCIA branch in Japan, explained to Li Ho, the then south Korean puppet ambassador to Japan, that the "KCIA's resolute plan" for Kim's abduction "remains unchanged".

Thus, on August 8 that year, Kim was kidnapped at a hotel in Tokyo and taken to south Korea.

Kim Hyong Uk also brought to light the fact that in 1967 the south Korean puppets concocted a "spy case of south Korean students" studying in West Berlin and arrested more than 200 persons including a girl secretary of Chongwadae and punished over 70 of them.

The Pak Jung Hi Tried to Exercise Influence upon US Congress through Bribery Operation; Prime Mover of Bribery Scandals Must Step Down

In his testimony Kim Hyong Uk declared that the direct responsibility for bribe-US scandals rests upon traitor Pak Jung Hi.

He said that Pak Jung Hi's motive in attempting to exercise influence through the bribe-US operation was to prevent the United States from reducing its military and economic aid to south Korea.

He confessed that when he was in the post of KCIA director he himself placed 3 million dollars of the puppet government funds in the US bank account of Pak Dong Son, executor of the bribery operation, on the request of Chong Il Gwon, the then prime minister of the south Korean puppet government.

With this money Pak Dong Son conducted a bribery operation to obtain loan and with the loan he got from the United States he bought the "Georgetown club", a social club in the vicinity of the Capitol building, in an attempt to use it for hospitably treating US government high-ranking officials.

Kim Hyong Uk reminded those present at the hearing of the fact that he himself sent 100,000 dollars to Pak Dong Son through diplomatic channels to supply him with management funds of the "Georgetown club".

He also disclosed that since 1966 when Pak Dong Son started to work as a proxy of the south Korean puppet government to purchase American rice, he acted as an operative of the KCIA.

He added that even at the time of his successor, Li Hu Rak, Pak acted as a KCIA operative. He said that when he was a national assembly member he had a chance to meet Pak Dong Son and see a list of names of US Congressmen, all of whom were targets of bribery operation.

Kim said that when the true colour of Pak Dong Son was brought to light in 1975, Kim Han Cho was enlisted as his proxy for bribery operation.

He said that Kim Han Cho received directives concerning the bribery operation and 600,000 dollars of funds for that operation from the KCIA.

At the time when I was the director of the KCIA, he exposed, there were five operatives of the KCIA in the United States, but now the figure quintuplicated running into 25. He added that 12 of these operatives were active in Washington, four in New York where the UN Headquarters is situated and nine in Los Angeles and other towns.

He strongly called for quisling Pak Jung Hi "to resign at once to open the path leading to the establishment of a democratic government based on "genuine support of the people and national unity".

Dwelling upon the north-south dialogue, he noted that the south Korean side was to blame for its rupture.

He said: "I support withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula now."

He disclosed the fact that after he took refuge in the United States traitor Pak Jung Hi conciliated him so that he would return to south Korea.

Meanwhile, according to foreign dispatches from Washington, Fraser, Chairman of US House of Representatives International Relations Subcommittee, had a press conference after the open hearing and said that all his remarks admitted of no doubt.

He stressed: We have another information source concerning these problems. Kim Hyong Uk's testimony coincides with what we know through another source.

Due to the testimony of Kim Hyong Uk who had been the KCIA chief for a long time, quisling Pak Jung Hi's treachery to the country and the nation has been laid bare more glaringly and voices abhorring and denouncing the traitorous clique are mounting higher and higher at home and abroad.

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